(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2938.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1802.

ROME, July 24.

THE pope has caused to be fitted out in the port of Civita Vecchia two ships of the line, deſtined to purſue the corſairs. Theſe veſſels will firſt eſcort, as far as Fiumicino, the baggage of the Portugueſe ambaſſador, who is coming to Rome.

NAPLES, July 19.

We learn by a veſſel from Algiers, that a Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and two frigates, appeared before that city on the 16th of June, and that the commandant of the ſquadron having learned the pretenſions which that regency formed in regard to Spain, declared war againſt it; but after three days negotiation, every thing was terminated in an amicable manner, and the other Spaniſh veſſels proceeded to Tunis, to repeat, in all probability, the ſame operation.

WURTZBURG, Auguſt 3.

The Bavaro-Palatine troops aſſembled in the environs of this country, have not yet made any movement to take poſſeſſion of the indemnities fallen to the elector. We learn from Saxony that the Auſtrian battalion which was in garriſon at Erfurt has received orders to march for the hereditary ſtates, in order to give place to the Pruſſian troops which are to enter Erfurt on the 6th or 7th of this month, under the command of general de Vois. Letters from Vienna ſay, it is reported in that city that the reigning duke of Parma has renounced his dutchy for the ſum of 50,000 ducats; and that it is to be incorporated partly with the Italian republic and partly with the kingdom of Etruria.

STUTGARD, Auguſt 7.

We learn from the north of Germany, that all the ſtates which are to be occupied by Pruſſia under the name of indemnities, are already in the poſſeſſion of the Pruſſian troops. The civil commiſſioners, in conſequence of inſtructions from the miniſter of ſtate and general count de Bohulembourg, have already begun to organize theſe countries on the ſame footing as Pruſſia. Military conſcriptions will be eſtabliſhed there as in the reſt of the monarchy. On the other hand, the two columns which traverſe Saxony to enter Franconia are expected in a few days, in the Margraviats of Anſpach and Bareuth, where every thing has been prepared for their reception.

FRANCFORT, Auguſt 9.

It is now known, with certainty, that the king of Pruſſia has ceded the territory known under the one of Lymers, to the Batavian republic. Some neighbouring diſtricts, ſuch as that of Buchoir, are deſtined for the prince of Anhalt.

PARIS, Auguſt 12.

The palace of St. Cloud is now nearly completed; and the conſul would have gone there on the 15th of laſt month (Meſſidor) had not the buſineſs of the new conſtitution ſo occupied his time. It is to be preſumed that he will go there immediately, as he has ordered a poſt for letters to be eſtabliſhed in the palace for his own particular uſe, ſimilar to the one already placed in the Thuilleries. The adminiſtrators, or directors of the poſt-office department, who are not much ſatisfied at theſe innovations, ſolicited that an office might be given them, where the perſons employed might be lodged, and that the expences might be paid by the conſul; he ſent for anſwer a negative; and added, that ſuch ſurplus charges muſt fall upon the poſt-office eſtabliſhment.

Upon a late viſit the firſt conſul made to St. Cloud, the workmen ſurrounded him, and by obſerving, that in ſuch weather people were dry, pleaded for ſome money. He appeared much offended at this ſort of familiarity, and ſent them off with haughtineſs, but without a preſent.

Five per cents. 53f. 50c.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

We learn from Bombay, that quickſilver has been found in a pure ſtate at Cottah, in Columbo. A pit has been dug to the depth of fourteen feet, and the quickſilver is found in five different parts of it, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, in ſtrata of earth nearly two feet thick: it appears in ſmall globes. We further learn, that orders were iſſued at Columbo, prohibiting the cutting of timber in the companys foreſts, without authority for that purpoſe, &c.

By a private letter from Bombay informs us, that upwards of 400,000lb. weight of cinnamon were to be ſhipped from Columbo this year, the produce of the Candian provinces, and that a greater quantity was expected next ſeaſon, in conſequence of all the prunings, which afford air and ſhade to the plants in the Marandahns.

A farther proof of the extreme caution uſed by the French government in admitting any direct commercial intercourſe with this country, is afforded by the following fact. The American veſſel Sophia, captain Smith, is arrived at Whitby, with which, however, the captain ſtates, it is neceſſary to clear out for ſome neutral port, and to obtain freſh diſpatches from thence, as an indiſpenſable requiſite to the obtaining permiſſion to land his cargo.

Doctor Herſchell is now at Paris, a diligent attendant at the ſittings of the inſtitute.

Auguſt 16.

We have received Paris journals to the 12th inſt. Dutch mails have alſo arrived.

The Moniteur denies that there exiſts *at preſent* any diſpoſition to attack the independence and the territory of the Ottoman Porte. But if the contrary be the fact, who would expect that it ſhould be avowed before the blow could be ſtruck? Buonaparte's Egyptian expedition ſhews his ſentiments as ſtrongly at leaſt as the paragraph in the Moniteur can be ſuppoſed to do. If, however, France wiſhes to protect the independence of Turkey, it is natural to ſuppoſe that all French officers and French influence will quickly be recalled from the camp of Peſſwan Oglou. If it be the intereſt of France to protect the Turks, (and it is the intereſt of France well underſtood to renounce all conqueſts and all ſchemes of foreign encroachment,) Buonaparte has received a new light. It is not for the happineſs or for the liberty of France to have extended her territory as ſhe has done by the revolutionary wars. She has made an empire, not a republic; and bartered internal freedom for an empty name. Theſe bad politics, the end of which is miſchief, are not yet out of faſhion in France. Buonaparte, before he went to Egypt, had fixed his eyes on Turkey as a ſubject for revolutionary experiment. We have now under our eye a book of travels, written by a countryman of Buonaparte, a Corſican, named Stephanopoli, who declares that he was ſent on purpoſe to the Morea by Buonaparte, to reconnoitre and prepare the elements of revolution in that quarter. The book is a fooliſh one, to be ſure, and the ſpies ſent, egregious adults; but the man expreſsly declares that he was ſent from the army of Italy by Buonaparte on an Apoſtolic miſſion of this kind, and if he tells a falſehood, his book deſerves a paragraph as much as any thing that has hitherto excited the reſentment of the Moniteur. If Buonaparte, however, has changed his opinion, and really wiſhes to keep peace in Europe, we are very glad to hear it. Sure we are that the French nation can have no juſt motive in going to war, whatever miniſter views its rulers may have.

Letters from Peterſburg dated July 13, ſay—"The following is an authentic account of the ſingular reception which count Panin experienced in Sweden: This nobleman propoſed making a tour through all the European States and to begin with Sweden. When he arrived in Finland he was viſited by general count de Klingſpor, who told him he was ſurpriſed he ſhould purſue his way through a province which in all times preſented ſo few conveniences to the traveller, and of which all the reſources were at that time abſorbed by the preſence of his majeſty and ſuit. He therefore adviſed him to embark and to proceed to Stockholm by water. Count de Panin replied, that if he had wiſhed to take that courſe he might eaſily have hired a ſhip at Peterſburg; but he was unwilling to travel by ſea as he had all his family with him; on this account he had travelled by land in the beſt manner he could, as it was of little importance to him whether he arrived at Stockholm a few days later or ſooner! Count de Klingſpor retired without returning any anſwer; but a few minutes after, he wrote a letter to count de Panin, that it was the deſire of his Swediſh majeſty, that his excellency would not continue his journey through the kingdom. Count de Panin replied he knew that the deſires of ſovereigns were orders, and that he would return to Ruſſia; but that he was much aſtoniſhed that his Swediſh majeſty ſhould intimate to him ſuch an order; that as an individual he could not have incurred the diſpleaſure of his majeſty, and that conſequently, he could aſcribe the preſent treatment only to his former quality of miniſter for the foreign affairs of Ruſſia.

"It is well known, that after the peace between England and Denmark, Sweden demanded indemnities from Ruſſia, under the pretence that it fitted out an armament, and had been at a conſiderable expence, and that count de Panin, who was then miniſter, refuſed this demand, obſerving that Sweden had not ſent out a ſingle ſhip and had not contributed to the defence of the Sound. Count de Panin, therefore, returned to Ruſſia; and on his arrival at the frontiers he ſent a courier to his majeſty the emperor, to inform him of the reception he had met with in the Swediſh territories. The emperor replied in a note, which contained the following paſſage: "I beg you to believe, that I conſider the injury done to you as an inſult offered to my own perſon."—It is not yet known what will be the reſult of this affair, which may become ſerious."

Auguſt 19.

The court of Berlin has lately ſent to Paris, two elegant ſnuff-boxes, with the portrait of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, deſtined for the miniſter Talleyrand, and gen. Bournonville; each ſnuff-box is valued at 5000 dollars.

The Moniteur contains letters from general Richepanſe at Guadaloupe, announcing that he has ſent home to France a number of perſons of colour whom he thought dangerous to the peace of the iſland. He is reſolved to put arms into the hands of none but Europeans. He conſiders any other ſyſtem as miſchievious.

BOSTON, September 28.

Private letters from Spain, mention, that Mr. Pinckney has ſucceeded in obtaining the appointment of commiſſioners to ſettle the claims which our citizens have for ſpoilations. We do not underſtand that thoſe committed in South-America, are included.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

The ſhip Brothers, capt. Hall, arrived at this port on Saturday in 32 days from Liverpool.

To the politeneſs of captain Hall, and ſeveral commercial friends, we are indebted for a regular ſeries of London papers from the firſt to the evening of the nineteenth of Auguſt, from which the foregoing articles in this day's Mercantile Advertiſer are copied.

An important change has taken place in the conſtitution of the French government. The conſervative ſenate, aſſembled for the purpoſe of "organiſing the conſtitution," have delivered in a project which veſts the conſulate for life in the three conſuls. We ſhall publiſh a copy of this project to-morrow. It has received the executive ſanction, and is become a law of the republic. Some intereſting details relative to this event are recorded in the Paris journals, of which the following is a brief outline:

The audience of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place at the palace of government on the 3d Auguſt, being ſuſpended, the members of the conſervative ſenate were introduced, and ſenator Barthelemy, the preſident, addreſſed Buonaparte in the following terms:

"*Citizen Firſt Conſul,*

"The French people, as a mark of gratitude for the immenſe ſervices you have rendered them, wiſh that the firſt magiſtracy of the ſtate ſhould remain fixed in your perſon. In thus appropriating to themſelves your entire life, they only repeat the opinion of the ſenate as recorded in its ſenatus conſultum of the 8th May. The nation, by this ſolemn act of gratitude, aſſign you the taſk of conſolidating our inſtitutions.

"A new career opens to the firſt conſul! After prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and every where obtained the moſt honourable conditions of peace. Under his auſpices Frenchmen have aſſumed the attitude and character of real greatneſs. He is the pacificator of nations and the reliever of France. His name alone is a tower of ſtrength.

"Already has an adminiſtration of leſs than three years almoſt effaced the remembrance of that epoch of anarchy and calamities which ſeemed to have dried up the ſources of public proſperity. But there ſtill remain evils to be remedied, and miſchiefs to be diſſipated. The French, after having aſtoniſhed the world by warlike exploits, expect from you, citizen conſul, all the benefits of the peace, you have procured them. If there yet exiſted any ſeeds of diſcord, the proclamation of the perpetual conſulate of Buonaparte would cauſe them to diſappear. Every thing is at preſent rallied around him. His powerful genius can maintain and preſerve every thing. He lives only for the proſperity and the happineſs of Frenchmen. He will never impart to them but the impulſe of glory and the feelings of national grandeur. What nation, in truth, is more deſerving of happineſs; And of what more enlightened and more ſenſible people could the eſteem and attachment be wiſhed for?

"The conſervative ſenate will particularly [illegible] the generous intention of government. It will [illegible] by every means in its power, thoſe [illegible] whoſe object it is to prevent the return of the [illegible] which have ſo long afflicted us, and to [illegible] conſolidating the bleſſings which you have [illegible] to us. It is a duty incumbent upon it [illegible] in the accompliſhment of [illegible]

who have given so striking a proof of their zeal and discernment.

"The senatus consultum which the senate in a body comes to present to you, citizen consul, contains the expression of their particular gratitude.—The organ of the sovereign will, they have thought proper, for the more complete fulfilment of the intentions of the French people, to invoke the arts to perpetuate the recollection of this memorable event."

Citizen Barthelemy then read the senatus consultum, and Buonaparte replied to the senate in these terms:

"Senators—The life of a citizen belongs to his country. The French people wish that the whole of mine should be consecrated to them. I obey their will.

"In giving me a new and permanent pledge of their confidence, they impose upon me the duty of fixing their laws upon provident institutions.

"By my efforts, by your assistance, citizen senators, and that of the authorities, by the confidence and will of this immense people, liberty, equality, and the prosperity of France, will be secure from the caprices of fortune and the uncertainty of futurity. The best of people will be the happiest, as they most deserve to be, and their happiness will contribute to that of all Europe.

"Satisfied with having been called by the order of HIM from whom all things emanate, to restore upon earth justice, order, and equality, I shall hear the knell of my last hour without regret—and without any inquietude as to the opinion of future generations.

"Senators, receive my thanks for so solemn a proceeding. The senate has expressed its desire for what the French people have wished, and has thus more intimately connected itself with every thing which remains to be done for the happiness of the country.

"It is extremely grateful to me to find an assurance of this in the speech of so distinguished a president."

The members of the senate then retired.

It appears from the senatus consultum, that of 3,577,259 votes, 3,568,185 were in favour of the prolongation of Buonaparte's authority.

The project of the senatus consultum is divided into ten sections.

By the first it is declared that each jurisdiction of a justice of the peace has a cantonal assembly; and that each communal circuit and department has an electoral college.

The second regulates the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and of which the first consul appoints the president.

The third section defines the duty of the electoral colleges, the members of which are appointed for life, and consists of one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit, and one for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants of the department.

The fourth relates to the consuls, who are for life—the mode of succession, the form of the oath, &c.

The fifth to the duties of the senate.

The sixth to the counsellors of state.

The seventh to the legislative body.

The eighth to the tribunate.

The ninth to the forms of justice and the tribunals.

The tenth to the right of pardon, which is vested in the first consul.

This new project for organizing the constitution of the French republic, is represented in some of our London papers as being one of the most ridiculous and incongruous plans for the government of a nation calling itself free, ever yet proposed for acceptance—the whole power of the state, in all its various branches, being actually or virtually surrendered to the will of the first consul. There is no responsibility, no check, no counteracting power or influence. National representation appears to be considered a chimera too contemptible for notice, and taxation is left to the direction of the first magistrate. "In this whole mass of absurdities and gross delusions," says one of the London editors, "there is scarce a single article that evinces any thing like sound judgment in theory, or facility in practice; and it would not have been difficult to have taken at random, from the pigeon-holes of the abbe Sieyes, a much better constitution than that which has been adopted."

The salaries paid to the three estates of the French legislative government, are—Senators per annum, and for life, 25,000 francs; members of the tribunate, 15,000; members of the legislative body, 10,000.

The intended partition of Turkey obtains almost general belief in Europe; and in consequence, several British officers are said to be about entering into the service of the sultan.

The French government are preparing to avenge the insult offered to their flag by the cruisers of the dey of Algiers. Two divisions have sailed from Brest for the purpose of chastising these petty depredators upon the commerce of the Mediterranean.

BALTIMORE, September 30.

On the 8th of May, in digging a new sluice-way at the upper end of the Fairwater at Dantzic, a ship was found buried in the ground, at the depth of about 20 feet. She measured from stem to stern, in the inside 54 feet, and in breadth nearly 20 feet; and was loaded with stones, marked H. L. No. V. to XII. some apparently intended for foundation of stairs, others fairly polished and flat, supposed to be head stones for graves. A box of tobacco pipes was also found, all whole, with heads about the size of a thimble, and stalks from four to six inches in length. The ship was built of oak, her plank about 20 inches broad, full of tree nails, and no iron about her except her rudder bands. A boat was found near, fallen to pieces. Many human bones were found in the hull, both fore and aft; and it is supposed that the vessel had been lost in some convulsion of nature, before the foundation of that city, upwards of 500 years ago, as the place had long been built over.

[*London paper.*]

October 2.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Baltimore, October 2, 1802.

The board of health are happy to congratulate their fellow-citizens on the present healthiness of our city. The danger which threatened us early in the season by the appearance of a malignant disease, has through *Divine Providence*, passed over; and though some valuable lives have fallen sacrifices to the disease, we hope its power is prostrated by the cool weather experienced for some days past. Feeling these impressions the board conceive the obligation imposed by the health law, of *advertising the citizens of such danger*, has ceased. They will therefore discontinue publications on the subject.

The interments for the last 24 hours, ending this morning at sun-rise, are, 2 children.

By order of the board,

ASHTON ALEXANDER, President.

Attest,

ADAM FONERDEN, Secretary.

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From the Trenton "True American."

The attack upon colonel Burr, in several late pamphlets and papers, has excited much sensibility in the public mind, as well on account of the high station he has long occupied in the estimation of the friends of liberty, and his zealous and uniform exertions in their cause, as from the important office he now holds by their suffrages in the government of the United States. In New-Jersey, this sensation is peculiarly strong from his having been born and educated here; and from the high veneration universally entertained for the memory of his grand-father and father, successive presidents of Princeton college. The following letters cannot, therefore, but be extremely interesting to our readers and the public generally. They are submitted to us for publication. We give them without a comment: confident that they will make a due impression on the public mind.

Letter from gov. *Bloomfield* to col. *Burr*.

Trenton, Sept. 17, 1802.

Dear Sir,

It cannot have escaped your knowledge, that two pamphlets, entitled, "The Narrative" and "The View," published in your city, have engaged much of the public attention.

What regards the suppression of Wood's "History of the Administration of John Adams," has become of no moment since the book itself has been published, for it seems to be universally agreed that the book, so far as any effect could be produced by it, was calculated to do more injury than benefit to the republican cause.—But the bold allegations which purport that you combined with the federal party to defeat the election of Mr. *Jefferson*, occasion some solicitude among those to whom you are unknown.

Those, indeed, who have witnessed your various and uniform exertions in the cause of liberty, and the firmness and independence of your conduct on every occasion, are not to be shaken in their confidence or esteem by anonymous calumnies, but they can only express their own opinions, and repeat the declarations which they are informed you have made.—This leaves room for our common enemies to cavil.—If some one were authorised from you to make these declarations, it would, I think, remove the apprehensions which are entertained by some honest men, warm in the cause of freedom, jealous of their rights, and watchful of those who have the honour of being their servants.

Our intimacy in our youth and in the army, is generally known in this state. My address to the people of Burlington, in September 1800, wherein I stated your services in the field and in the cabinet, and recommended you for vice-president, is not forgotten; and these circumstances have occasioned more inquiries of me respecting the calumnies against you than would otherwise have been made.

I have no other apology to offer for this intrusion, than to assure you that it proceeds from motives founded in patriotism, and in that cordial friendship which has ever subsisted between us.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my respect and esteem; and that I am,

Most truly, your friend,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The honourable AARON BURR,
Vice-president of the U. S.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

New-York, 21st Sept. 1802.

DEAR SIR,

You are at liberty to declare from me, that all those charges and insinuations which aver or intimate that I advised or countenanced the opposition made to Mr. Jefferson pending the late election and balloting for president; that I proposed or agreed to any terms which the federal party, or with any individual with either party; that I assent to be held up in opposition to him, or attempted to withdraw from him the vote or support of any man, whether in or out of congress, that *all such assertions and intimations are false and groundless.*

I have not thought that calumny, unsupported by proof, *or the authority of a name*, could so far receive attention from the public as to require an answer, or even a denial: yet if you shall imagine that any declaration from me can be necessary to remove doubts from the mind of one *honest man*, you may consider this letter as submitted to your discretion, to publish if you shall think proper.

Accept, I pray you, my thanks for your friendly solicitude, and assurances of the high respect and consideration with which I am,

A. BURR.

His excellency GOV. BLOOMFIELD.

Annapolis, October 7.

To the EDITORS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN order to give further publicity of the good effects of Dr. Hamilton's lozenges, I state a case of a young lad in my office, whom I suspected was troubled with worms. The chancellor, Mr. Hanson, having lately published the good effects arising from Hamilton's lozenges, I strongly advised this lad to try them; he accordingly procured a box of them, and on Saturday night last took three of the yellow, and the next morning three of the brown, and between twelve and one o'clock discharged a worm near twelve inches in length. He will in a day or two take more of the pills, and I have no doubt but he will have a plentiful discharge of them.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

Annapolis, September 28, 1802.

NOTICE,

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, deceased, on the Head of South river, near the Governor's Bridge, on Wednesday the 10th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

SO much of the personal property of the said deceased, as will pay a part of the just demands against said estate, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, and some plantation utensils, joiners tools, and probably some wheat, rye, corn and fodder, with several other articles too tedious to mention, the particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under ten pounds, and all sums above that to give bond, or note, with approved securities, payable in three months.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, duly attested, before the day of sale, and those who are indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

SARAH MERRIKEN, Executrix,
JOSEPH EVANS, Executor.

October 5, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802. 1 0 16/10

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay.

RALPH M'CREERY.

Baltimore county, October, 2, 1802.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 9th of October next, for CASH, at THOMAS ELLIOTT'S tavern,

ONE thousand acres of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, whereon Samuel Harrison, jun. now lives; taken at sundry suits, as follow: Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Thomas Contee, Richard & Pennett Darnall, and one *fieri facias*, at the suit of Mary Pottenger, executrix of Robert Pottenger, of the court of appeals. The sale will not begin before 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 21, 1802. 2 X

To be SOLD,

For a term of years,

A LUSTY, strong, and healthy young NEGRO WOMAN. Inquire of the printer.

Annapolis, September 27, 1802. 2

Will be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 23d of October next,

ALL the personal property of M. NYOL DE D'LALIE, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable books, historical, philosophical, &c. musical instruments, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale ready CASH.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

Annapolis, September 29, 1802. 2

THE sale of the property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is postponed till further notice is given.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 28, 1802. 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chantery, will be SOLD, on Monday the eighteenth day of October next, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

THE real eſtate of BENJAMIN CHENRY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of two tracts of land, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, near Mount Pleaſant ferry, ſuppoſed to contain about two hundred acres, called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, and BENJAMIN'S CONTENT. This property will be ſold by the acre. The terms of ſale, the purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond to the truſtee, as ſuch, with ſecurity, by the truſtee to be approved, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the time of ſale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jun. Truſtee.

September 22, 1802. 2

The George-Town and Annapolis STAGE

WILL commence on the firſt Monday in October next to run three times a week; leave Annapolis every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, and return from George-town every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday. Fare and allowance as uſual.

JOSEPH SEMMES,
JOHN SMITH.

This is intended to accommodate ſuch gentlemen and ladies as are going to and from Frederick and Hagar's-town.

September 24, 1802. 2

THE ſubſcriber, finding from a variety of misfortunes, that he is not able to pay all his juſt debts, gives notice to his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to paſs an act for his relief, &c.

ALEXANDER KENNEY.

Baltimore, September 27, 1802. 2

To be SOLD,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY, 3

A NEGRO GIRL,

About 16 years old, ſhe is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the truſtees, on the 4th Monday in October next, if fair, or the firſt fair day thereafter, will contract with any perſon of reputable character who will undertake the ſtewardſhip of ſaid ſchool for the year 1803.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Regiſter.

Cool Springs, St. Mary's county, September, 10, 1802. 3X

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

Piſcataway, September 2, 1802. 5

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are deſirous of becoming proficients in the polite art of dancing, are reſpectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL is now open for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the beſt opportunity that has ever offered itſelf in this city of perfecting themſelves in different characters of dances, ſuch as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original compoſer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonſhire minuet, and ſeveral fancy dances, the moſt in vogue.

Mr. Duport's ſuperiority in the various branches of his profeſſion, the reſult of twenty years experience, is univerſally acknowledged by the firſt judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after ſix months inſtruction from him, they never require the aſſiſtance of any other maſter, but become themſelves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Thoſe who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will pleaſe to apply to him in Weſt-ſtreet, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own compoſition may be had. 3X

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince-George's county, a negro fellow by the name of JERRY, about five feet four inches high, very black, full eyes, and very thick lips, ſlender made, has been injured in the left hand by fire, and has ſeveral ſcars on the upper part of his right hand; his cloathing a new oſnabrig ſhirt, a pair of old coarſe linen trouſers, an old jeans coat, ſtriped country cloth under jacket, felt hat, and a pair of odd negro ſhoes. The above fellow ſays he is the property of LUDWELL LEE, of London county, Virginia. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him from gaol, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees, as the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 14, 1802. 3X

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to his ſtore in the ſouth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly oppoſite the market, and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, where he has for ſale, A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

J. Evans, grateful for the many favours he has received ſince his commencement in buſineſs on his own account, reſpectfully ſolicits a continuance of the ſame.

He expects, in the courſe of a few days, an addition to his preſent very extenſive aſſortment, by the fall ſhips.

A very large aſſortment of GROCERIES as uſual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

September 15, 1802. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

PHILIP JENKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 20, 1802. 3X

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, on the 19th inſtant, a negro man who ſays his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the ſtate of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January laſt. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-ſeven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a teſtament in which he ſays he can read, and ſome paper partly wrote on, which he ſays he wrote himſelf; his cloathing is an old brown linen ſhirt, old blue cloth trouſers, and blue caſimer ſhort breeches, all very much worn. His maſter is requeſted to take him away, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802. 4X

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 17

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 18th of Auguſt laſt, a ſtout black fellow, who calls himſelf DANIEL, and ſays he belongs to Mr. BENTS, near Baltimore, on the Philadelphia road, but when committed ſaid that he was free, and had a paſs; this fellow is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very ſore legs; two ſcars on his left breaſt, occaſioned from a burn; his cloathing is an old ſtr'd hat, old black ſatin waiſtcoat, ſtriped cotton ditto, and old check ſhirt. The owner is requeſted to pay his fees and other charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1802. 4X

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glaſs Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glaſs and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the poliſhing and ſilvering of old looking-glaſſes, which will in every reſpect render them equal to new. He flatters himſelf, from the encouragement he has already received from ſeveral inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general ſatisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accompliſh which no exertion on his part ſhall be ſpared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the loweſt Philadelphia. The greateſt allowance made for old looking-glaſſes in exchange. 11X

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is ſo well known for its valuable ſituation and prime quality of ſoil, that a further deſcription is ſuppoſed unneceſſary. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to make application by letter, or perſonally, to the ſubſcriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, provided a part of the money is paid down. 7X

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Auguſt 11, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 372, North Third-ſtreet Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

"Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
"Almighty! Thine this univerſal frame,
"Thus wond'rous fair! Thyſelf how wond'rous
"then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Weſley ſtands in competition with the *firſt* writers of the preſent age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by *long experience* in *ſcientific* ſtudies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the *wiſdom* and *happineſs* of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuſe, not expreſſed in many words, but comprized in ſo moderate a compaſs, as not to require any large *expence*, either of *time* or *money*—Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is *known* with any degree of *certainty*, either with regard to the *earth* or the *heavens*, and this in the plaineſt dreſs; ſimply and nakedly expreſt, in the moſt *clear*, *eaſy*, and *intelligible* manner, that the nature of things would allow—To which are added, the moſt valuable *diſcoveries* both of our own and the foreign ſocieties, *ancient* and *modern*. The learned have admired this performance as a moſt *uſeful* and *inſtructive compendium*.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. A volume will be publiſhed every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.

III. Subſcribers names will be annexed to the laſt volume.

IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontiſpiece, executed by the firſt American artiſt.

V. As ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is met with, the work ſhall be put to preſs.

VI. Thoſe who obtain ten ſubſcribers, and are reſponſible for their payment, ſhall receive one copy gratis!

*** Subſcriptions received at this office. 6

THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his ſtore oppoſite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS'S, where he offers for ſale the following articles,

A HANDSOME well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferſon, Columbus, the Apotheoſis of Waſhington, and the Death of general Wolfe.

Dreſſing glaſſes, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dreſſing boxes, bottle toaſters, bread and knife trays, plated, braſs and japanned candleſticks, chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, caſtors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife caſes, japanned and ſatin wood tea caddies, braſs andirons, fenders, ſhovels tongs, and cinder ſifters, writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-ſtands, & ſlates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and ſilver pencil caſes, watch keys, ſeals, penknives, ſciſſors, ſleeve buttons, tooth bruſhes, and court plaiſter, iron, braſs and ſtock door locks, cupboard, deſk, trunk and drawer ditto, planes, hammers, chiſels, ſcrew drivers, nails, ſcrews, tacks, ſprigs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, ſnuffers and ſnuffer trays, houſe brooms, hearth ditto, white waſh, ſhoe, furniture, and ſcrubbing bruſhes, tumblers, decanters, wine glaſſes, ſalts, goblets, punch glaſſes, plates, diſhes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, ſugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, ſago, mace, alſpice, nutmegs, ſtarch, pepper, muſtard, ſoap and candles, brandy, ſpirit, gin, whiſkey, &c. with ſundry other articles, which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, Auguſt 21, 1802. 6X

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 15

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY Agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluor albus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty so make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Black, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS;

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nole and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very eligible means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved ineffective. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging (substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HARN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is extremely mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-aches and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. 2

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL C. GREEN.